

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.—Last evening, at the arsenal, No. 1913 Market street, a dress drill was given by Company C of the 1st Regiment, 2d Brigade, of the Grey Reserves.

—Last evening, shortly after 5 o'clock, a two-story frame structure at the western end of Chesnut street bridge, above Thirtieth street, caught fire and was totally destroyed. It was occupied by Mr. Mehl as a tobacco factory, and the loss, including the contents, is about \$5000.

—The Board of Public Education held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms, corner of Sixth and Adelphi streets, M. Hall Stanton, Esq., in the chair, and all the members present.

—The Board of Public Education held a general committee appointed to inquire into a contract for "Lawrence's Model Reader," presented a report, signed by himself and Messrs. P. A. Fagan and Lewis Elkin, which severely censures the firm which furnished the board with "Lawrence's Reader" at \$14.40 per dozen, while furnishing the same at a less price to booksellers. The report recommends that no business be henceforth transacted between the board and the designated publishers.

—The majority report was then adopted and entered upon the journal. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—C. C. Bowen, a member of Congress from South Carolina, was yesterday indicted for bigamy.

—Six inches of snow fell in Denver, Colorado, on Sunday night, and yesterday the thermometer stood at twelve degrees below zero.

—Three notorious pugilists were arrested in Hartford, Conn., last night, upon a suspicion that they had been engaged in a prize fight.

—The strike of the shoemakers in New York is rapidly drawing to a close, many of the men who at first stood out now returning to work.

—The Republican member of Congress held a caucus meeting last evening at Washington to consider the subject of removing the disabilities in the South existing under the Fourteenth Amendment.

—To bring the Great Northern Railroad in conformity with those of the United States by changing its gauge, traffic on its rails between Toronto and Hamilton, Canada, will be suspended after Saturday next.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, leave was refused to entertain the Lee resolutions by a vote of 54 yeas to 4 yeas—the yeas being Fowler, Hamilton (Md.), Vickers, and McCreery.

—Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, offered resolutions, which were adopted, providing for an investigation of alleged statements impugning his loyalty. After the customary speeches of respect to the late Representative Ridgeway, of Virginia, the Senate adjourned.

—In the House, Mr. Butler presented a petition of 2000 citizens of Gloucester, Mass., complaining of the Canadian treatment of our fishermen, and asking for retaliation. It was referred to the Foreign Committee. Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to advance shipping interests, which was referred to the Commerce Committee. After disposing of the business on the Speaker's table, the House adjourned.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

THE WAR IN FRANCE—THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT REMOVED TO BORDEAUX—FURTHER REPORTS OF FRENCH DEFEATS—THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN.

London, Dec. 11.—Mr. McLean reports on December 10 that the centre of Frederick Charles' army is at Orleans, his left at Beaugency, and his right near Orléans. A cavalry division, followed by a force of infantry, proceeded south from Orleans, and has now occupied Vierzon. The whole army of the Prince comprises eleven divisions, in all 150,000 men, and is now moving in the direction of Bourges. Two divisions are operating in the country about Dijon, while there are in Lorraine, at Montmédy and Longwy two divisions, and in front of Metz one division. These armies, if their ranks were full, would number 300,000 men, but their real strength is less. New recruits are never sent up to this strength, which is considered ample to hold the country all winter.

A detachment of General Manteuffel's army occupied Vierzon on December 10, without resistance. The defeat of the 15th, 16th and 17th French corps at Beaugency was not as decisive as at first appeared.

To-day the 11th and 22d Bavarian corps, occupying a position near Beaugency, were again unexpectedly attacked by the Prussians, and a severe fight followed, lasting until night. The Bavarians maintained their position with moderate loss.

The total number of shells from the explosion at the Birmingham cartridge factory is twenty-nine.

London, Dec. 10.—(Special to New York World.)—MacLean writes on December 7, as follows: "Bismarck will not return to the Prussian government on any consideration, because it has committed bad faith, and its officers have broken their parole. The Prussian government has therefore issued a summons to surrender, saying that they will fight to the last man."

Mr. Wood writes from Meung, the headquarters of the Duke of Mecklenburg, on December 7: "We have had three days' fighting with the 11th French corps, commanded by Gourgasburg, and the 17th, commanded by Colomb, both in the direction of General Chantre. The German forces consisted of the 17th and 22d divisions, the 1st Bavarian division and some cavalry.

The light commenced on the 7th near Meung, and continued during the 8th and 9th along the road leading to Beaugency, which is occupied to-night. The French fought with wonderful obstinacy. The German loss is great, but that of the French is greater.

The Army of the Loire is now separated into three bodies. Chantre's two corps and the two under Paladins are retreating toward Vierzon, pursued by Prince William of Mecklenburg, and the one on the north bank of the Loire, near Orléans, is pursued by the 3d corps. More fighting is expected to-morrow.

London, Dec. 11.—(Special to New York World.)—The Morning Post tells the exact truth about the reported proposal of an armistice. Gambetta suggested to Lord Lyons, with a view to the speedy meeting and efficiency of the coming congress on the eastern question, that an armistice be pressed by the neutral Powers, in order to allow the election of a French Assembly, and thus give increased weight to the presence of a French plenipotentiary in said congress. No overture was made to Bismarck, but last night the congress led to the armistice.

The revolutionary party at Rome attempted an attempt on December 9, and threatened to sack St. Peter's and attack the Vatican. The trouble was quelled by the gendarmes and military.

Batavia, Dec. 11.—(Special to the New York Herald.)—Garibaldi has resigned the command of the army of the Vosges, and is about to return to Italy. This action was caused by the unfriendly spirit manifested by some of the French population, who are not disposed to continue an obstinate defence.

Batavia, Dec. 11.—(Special to the New York Herald.)—Preparations are making for the occupation of Luxembourg by the Prussians as a military necessity, to prevent the furnishing of supplies by that state to the Franco-troops. For arresting the

facilities afforded for the escape of French prisoners the army of occupation will come direct from Germany. The arrangement is said to be in conformity with an understanding with the King of Holland.

—The Prussians threatened an immediate bombardment of the city as a penalty for non-submission. A committee was allowed to come out of Paris to consult the government at Tours. The reply returned was a flat refusal. It is doubted whether the threat of bombardment can be possibly fulfilled, as no guns are in position, but plenty are here, and could soon be mounted if the gunners in the forts would let the workmen alone. The bombardment case has run into position in a single night, and can possibly be disarmed and silenced by one day's firing from the forts.

The king was very angry with a correspondent who stated that the bombardment was impossible, and ordered him banished from the army.

The arrest of Frederick Charles is much reduced. The 22d division has only 6000 instead of 16,000 men. His army consists of five corps, numbering 100,000 men, besides two cavalry divisions.

The expectation is that the war will close with the surrender of Paris. At the King's headquarters at Versailles, it is now said that the occupation of France will continue for two years after peace is concluded.

Paris, Dec. 10.—The French, assuming the offensive before Paris in large force, were repulsed at nightfall after a day's artillery fight. A few French prisoners were taken.

Manteuffel was in Dieppe on Friday. The French at Ham captured a detachment of German troops with artillery.

—Reports from the second army corps, now in pursuit of the French, say that since the last light the roads are obstructed by large quantities of iron, guns and clothing abandoned by the enemy on their retreat.

Verdun, Dec. 11.—The French were repulsed on December 9 in an attack on the 9th corps, at Verdun. The French were driven out of Chamfroy by the Hessians, who captured five guns. After the fight at Nevelly the fugitives were pursued beyond Briey.

Bordeaux, Dec. 11.—The government has been installed here, and vigorous measures have been decided upon, and large reinforcements are going forward to the army from the south of France. The troops are perfectly armed and equipped. A large number of batteries are ready for service, as also the men and horses for a large cavalry force.

Tours, Dec. 11.—(Special to the New York Herald.)—The French army, which was defeated on December 11, say that the result of the four days' fighting near Beaugency was substantially a French victory. The army now holds positions only a few miles distant from the positions occupied at the beginning.

On December 7 the Germans attacked the French line from Beaugency, St. Laurent and without success. On December 8 they renewed the attack, with slight success. On the 9th the French assumed the offensive, gaining advantage, and on the 10th they renewed the attack with the same result. This fighting was all done by the 10th corps alone.

The 1st corps, under Fierck, from Le Mans, and the 15th, under Pallieres, from Orleans, are near at hand. The French losses during the four days are not known, but the German losses are estimated at 15,000.

—There is much excitement here over a report that a mutiny had taken place among the sailors of the fleet General Manteuffel ordered ten war vessels to Cherbourg. The sailors refused to go, and shots were fired, some of which struck the United States ship, the Commodore.

The intention to attack Havre is a feint. It is the capture of Cherbourg that is intended. Captain Wells, of the Steamer, will take the American word of honor to leave the city in case the city is bombarded. There are four French iron-clads in the harbor.

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N. G. steamer Silesia, Trautman, for Hamburg, cleared at New York yesterday.

N. G. steamer Berlin, from Baltimore Nov. 24, arrived at Great Grays on Dec. 10, where she was again offered opportunity to proceed to Bremen.

Steamer Donau, Young, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Yafon, Catharine, hence, 1st inst., via Havre, at New Orleans 13th inst.

Steamer Mary Sanford, Chadwick, and El Old, Nicksors, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York yesterday.

Steamer City of Galveston, Eldridge, at Key West 1st inst., from Galveston, and sailed same day for New York.

Steamer George Washington, Gager, from New York, at New Orleans 13th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, from Savannah for Philadelphia, has on board 965 bales cotton, 55 do, yam, 200 casks rice, 40 tons car wheels, 2nd axle, 32 tons oil from 160 pigs, misc., etc.

Steamer Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday—supposed telegraphed Tonawanda.

Steamer Yafon, Catharine, hence, 1st inst., via Havre, at New Orleans 13th inst.

Br. bark Lufus, Bent, for Philadelphia, cleared at Hamilton, Bermuda, 24th ult.

Br. bark Sancho Pansa, Wiley, at Memel 2d ult. tm Stettin.

Schr. Tradewind, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr. Corwin, hence, sailed from Alexandria 15th inst. for New Haven.

Schr. C. B. Stickney, at Alexandria 15th inst. from Providence 15th inst.

Schr. George B. Somes, Pray, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 9th inst.

Schr. Charles E. Raymond, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Newport 10th inst.

Schr. Ring Dove, Hill, for Philadelphia, cleared at Eastport 23d ult.

Schr. E. M. Dunfield, Springer, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.

Schr. John Henry, Price, from Canal Locks for Philadelphia, at Newport 10th inst.

Schr. John Wing, Endicott, for Philadelphia, and Anna Freeman, Boynton, for do, or Bangor, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

Schr. J. I. Worthington, Brown; Fanny Hamer, Brooks; M. V. Cook, Falkenberg; E. G. Irwin, Johnson, hence; and Surge, Warwick, from Trenton, at Providence 11th inst.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Richards, from Danversport; R. W. Huddell, Bradford, and Warren Sawyer, Cox, from Boston; and George W. Middleton, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.

Schr. E. P. Cabado, Swain, from Boston, and Jas. Schuch, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, and Anna Myrick, Richards, from Danversport, both for New Castle, 1st inst., sailed 13th ult.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Schr. Silesia, 10th inst., for Liverpool, had on board 2170 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$161,428.50.

Schr. Anna Camp, from Savannah 9th inst., for Liverpool, had on board 2545 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$275,502.57.

Schr. R. J. James, Black, cleared at New Orleans 8th inst., for Liverpool, with 3200 bales cotton, etc.

Steamer Acadia, from Savannah 10th inst., for Liverpool, carried out 1150 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$124,705.43.

Bark Annie Torrey, from Savannah 9th inst., for Amsterdam, carried out 221 bales of upland cotton, valued at \$163,599.61.

Bark Oculia, from Savannah 10th inst., for Liverpool, has on board 1165 bales upland cotton, valued at \$125,731.

Bark Coline Lamont, Bowker, from Greenock for Flores, for Baltimore (before reported for Philadelphia), with railroad iron, put into Bermuda 25th ult., in distress, and returns having experienced very heavy weather during the entire passage.

On the 8th ult., lat. 41° 29', long. 60° 10', encountered a heavy gale from W. by N., which split and blew away a great number of her sails, carried away the main, mainmast, and foremast, and sprang the mizzenmast. The vessel was strained so much that it has caused her to leak. She has lost during the voyage one entire set of sails and the greater portion of another.

The New Bedford Mercury of Monday says:—"The news from the Arctic whaling fleet, brought by a steamer to San Francisco and thence telegraphed here, excites some apprehensions as to the safety of our whaling vessels. There are several of these that had not arrived at the Islands when the steamer left—four belonging at this port, one at Edgartown, and two at Honolulu.

BOARDING.—117 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESTNUT and MARKET STREETS. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board.

INSURANCE. INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital.....\$500,000

Assets.....\$2,783,581

Losses Paid since organization.....\$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, '69, \$1,991,837.45

Interest from Investments, 1869.....114,696.74

Losses paid, 1869.....\$1,035,386.84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....\$766,450

United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....1,122,946

Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks.....56,708

Cash in Bank and Office.....247,920

Loans on Collateral Security.....247,920

Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.....321,944

Accrued Interest.....30,267

Premiums in course of transmission.....55,195

Unsettled Marine Premiums.....100,990

Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....36,000

Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870.....\$2,783,581

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